

ALBANY.

DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY—ORDERED TO A T  
READING BY A VOTE OF 50 TO 37.  
[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE]  
ALEANY, April 23.—The Omnibus bill  
pushed a long way toward launching as a law by the  
sembly to-night, it having been ordered to a third  
ing. This result was reached, however, only after  
three hours' debate of a decided one-sided nature.  
Democrats from New-York making nearly all  
speeches, which were obviously made merely to  
time, or with the idea that the outside public would be  
that a stubborn resistance to the passage of the bill  
been made. It was reported that many words were ut  
against it. Mr. Ga vin moved that the section relat  
The Fire Department be stricken out. The stated  
conference with the Mayor, and the plan of organizing  
service, all that the people of New-York asked  
be alone. If this was done the public officials w  
reduce salaries without starving anybody. Mr. L

been argued that the bill was drawn in the interest of the taxpayers, and that the section ought not to be amended. "Mr. Purdy moved, as an amendment, that the bill be referred to the committee on the Department of the Fire Department." Mr. Grady said that the bill was given to Mr. Perley because he accidentally happened to be at the head of the department; it had not been suggested by the people of New-York that they thought one fire commissioner was enough. Mr. Spence also argued that one commissioner was insufficient; people were not in favor of the bill, but the effect was more. Mr. Mitchell was also of the opinion that there should be more than one commissioner. Mr. Strass said that the efficiency of the Fire Department was greatly due to Mr. Perley, and that in his opinion the bill was a very good one.

Both were then rejected by a large vote. Mr. Conover then offered an amendment, striking the M

Alford,	Pay,	Lang,	Shaw,
Buckstone,	Elkins,	McCall,	Spicer,
Baldwin, S.,	Flecke,	McGraw,	Steneshorn,
Billings,	Graham, J. G.,	Moore,	Snyder,
Bowen,	Graham, J. S.,	Deek,	Taylor,
Brown, S.,	Hammill,	Sanford,	Webb,
Care, L.,	Holmes,	Skinner,	Wicks,
Care, T. A.,	Husted,	Smith,	Williams—
Corbett,			

  

NAYS.			
Breadst,	Estlin,	Michell,	Dugles,
Bergh,	Edlin,	Moore,	Sandey,
Bredley,	Grove,	Harmon,	Shaw,

Young,	Jones,	Proper,	Tucker,
Candler,	Louck,	Fairly,	Tyler,
Wright,	Rogers,	Smith,	W.L. Taylor,
Graham,	Magnard,	Bowen,	Weopst—3

Demand.

In planning his vote Mr. Cowdin said he was against ordering the bill to a third reading because destined to have it amended so as to leave the Decks of the City of New York under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Works.

In the Senate little business of general interest transpired except the passage of a resolution "On the charges against Superintendent Ellis."

Senator Morrissey introduced a bill amending the laws relating to the regulation of the sale of eating liquors. It provides that the Comptroller-in-Chief of the City of New-York may grant license persons of good moral character, for a period of one year, to sell liquors, wines, ales, or beer in quantities less than gallons at a time upon paying the following fees: For each license \$10; for each day of sale more than \$50; and for hotels having

**PRactical END OF THE SIOUX WAR**

THE INDIANS EXHAUSTED—NO AMMUNITION—LOTTING AT THE AGENCIES—SPOTTED TAIL'S WITNESS HIS FITNESS FOR IT.

**CANTONMENT REMO, Wy. T., April 8.**—Sioux war seems to languish for the present, and prospect is favorable for a speedy peace. No demonstration has been made since last December, either side, and from all I am able to ascertain the Indians are not at all inclined to begin hostilities again this year. In fact they must necessarily be gradually disarmed. They have no means of replenishing

Their stocks and ammunition, the lack of which alone would render them absolutely powerless to continue the fight, were a large proportion of the hostile Indians are agencies, who were well cared for by the Government, and this became in a measure weaned from their state of savage independence. After six months of fighting the agency Indians became weary of the struggle, and are willing to accept almost any conditions that permit them to return to the idle life they have become accustomed to, where they can eat and drink without thought of the morrow.

The sentiment of patriotism is not strong in the schools hereof. Notwithstanding the bright examples before them in the school books of King Philip, Tecumseh, Oacela, most Indians of modern times will sell their tribe for ten pounds of sugar, an old coat, or a straw umbrella. Nearly one hundred Sioux went out with

the whitest the sequestered villages of their people who, without their aid, might be totally unable to sustain them. This is not an isolated case. In Gen. Stanton's Yellowstone expedition of 1873 a party of 100 soldiers, accompanied by 100 Sioux, was enlisted as a reserve force. It was the Sioux who, in the event, guided the way of United States troops, but served as guides over the unknown country of the Northern Plains. This practice of arraying savage against savage has advantages. They conduct our troops to localities we could otherwise find. They sometimes bring us into contact with an enemy we could not otherwise meet. They serve in important purpose on the principle of Greek meeting Greek.

not be brought to parliament, although the Government has agreed to meet with the representatives of the Sioux chiefs approached a Government station for purpose of negotiating or giving themselves up. As the Government has no intention of attacking the United allies belonging to the Crow tribe. Among victims was "Sitting Bull" of the South, a very powerful and brave warrior, who was killed after strenuous exertions he made in behalf of the white men, after an attempted rising of the Indians at Red Agency.

Chief Red Tail, who was sent out more than a month ago to hear overtures of peace to Crazy Horse, will probably be heard from before this reaches New-York. When the Government has no more to say to the Sioux, conflict could not be made among the Sioux chiefs and diplomatic mission. He is brave, sagacious, and a man of great personal resources. He has been a friend of the Indians. In intelligence he perhaps surpasses any of his nation. Those who know him feel that he is eminently qualified to conduct a peaceful mission. He is now in the hands of the Government, and he is said to realize, as the Government has sought to realize, that the longer the duration of the struggle the

subdued even though the conflict is prolonged to terminate in the destruction. If expected Lull achieves his purpose of causing a peaceful termination of the war, this prevents further bloodshed, his shoulders are relieved of a heavy burden, and the Canadian, Teanumseh, or Red Jacket, and more than any of his race who have preceded him, for the fame of a warrior in the annals of a far-away, and patriotic Indian statesman.

**CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH**

**ST. ALBANS, Vt., April 23.**—The trial of Ed Tatro for the murder of Mrs. Alice M. Butler at Highgate, N. H., was begun this morning.

**POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 23.**—The jury in the case of the burning of the woman and four children at Hildreth died a verdict of death caused by burglary, and that the fire was started by an incendiary, to be unknown.

**CONCORD, N. H., April 23.**—C. R. Mahan, agent of the Granite Agricultural Works, Littleton, N. H., returned from Portland, Me., with a large number of fishing notes and failing to deliver the goods. His operators are being sought.

**CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 23.**—Late last night, steamer *Pan*, after leaving her wharf en route to Louisville, ran into a skiff containing six men, two of whom, George J. Herman and John J. O'Brien of the O'Brien Ice Company, were drowned. The men were under the influence of liquor at the time.